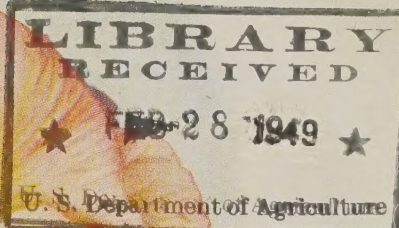


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CLARKE'S PASTEL HYBRIDS

The Clarkes
GROWERS

SPECIALIZING IN

PANSY
AND
PRIMULA
SEED

LAWNFIELD ROAD

CLACKAMAS

O R E G O N

RETAIL CATALOG
1949





Giant Swiss

PANSIES

PANSIES are the garden favorite for which there is no substitute. The mixed strains lavishly display Nature's own harmony of rich, varied colors and shades. The separate colors afford an unusual opportunity for working out exquisite color combinations, when used as a ground cover or border for early or late Spring bulbs, such as Daffodils, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Scillas; with Iris; in Rose beds in May or June; with Summer annuals, such as Asters, Zinnias or Marigolds; or for Chrysanthemum beds in Fall. Attractive in window boxes or pots.

The mild climate and fertile soil of the Willamette Valley in Western Oregon, distinguish it as the only location in the entire United States having growing conditions which are identical with those of England, and, in many cases, superior to those of the flower seed producing sections of Continental Europe. Our Pansy seed is grown in this valley, near Portland, Oregon.

CULTURE. Pansies are easy to grow and are unusually hardy and free from disease. The soil should be very rich and mellow, as the pansy is a heavy feeder, with a multitude of fine roots. The plants respond to frequent cultivation and watering, and plenty of fertilizer. This may be rotted barnyard manure or raw bone meal at planting time, and a well-balanced commercial fertilizer at intervals during the blooming season, to compensate for the heavy drain on the plants and to maintain the size of the flowers. The blossoming season will be prolonged and the size of the bloom preserved, if all seed pods and faded flowers are consistently removed. Pansies grown from seedlings provide from **six** to **nine** months of **CONTINUOUS BLOOM**, depending on the local climate, a blossoming period which is far longer than that of most garden plants. As the plant matures, pick part of an occasional side branch, but always leave the main or control branch. This method of picking will not only provide more graceful material for flower arrangements but will also help to keep the plant pruned and shapely.

Pansies attain their best in cool weather, and show their maximum size of bloom under this condition. The blossoms in our planting are largest during late April, and decrease in size as the heat of summer begins.

In our garden the late Spring blooms often measure over 4 inches, but become smaller during the heat of July and August, regaining their size in the cooler weather of Fall. In hot climates the gardener can not always get the maximum size bloom which is possible in more temperate zones. We have found that we obtain our largest blooms from fall planted seedlings.

WHEN TO SOW PANSY SEED

Pansy seed may be sowed at any time of the year, provided a temperature of from 60° to 70° can be maintained. During the months when the outdoor temperature is at this point, the seed may be sowed in the open ground. During winter seed can be sowed either in a greenhouse, a cold frame supplied with artificial heat, or in flats which are kept in a warm room. After the young plants have begun to develop they should gradually be accustomed to a cooler temperature. In hot climates better germination is obtained if the seed is sowed during the cooler part of the year. They are ready to be transplanted to their permanent location when they have developed from 5 to 7 leaves. They should be planted outdoors either early enough in the Fall to become well rooted before growing weather stops and Winter sets in, or early in the Spring.

The pansy is very hardy and can be carried through the winter outdoors, if given the same protection as is provided for perennials in any given locality—usually a mulch of straw, marsh hay or strawy manure. In most localities, fall planting, either in outdoor beds or in cold frames, can be successfully practiced, and early Spring blooms obtained. It is entirely possible and also practicable to make two separate sowings of pansy seed each year: one sowing in early Spring and another sowing in late Summer. The late Summer sowing provides plants for very early Spring blooms or as ground cover for Spring bulbs. The early Spring sowing gives plants which will enliven the late Summer and Fall border, or will make a fine ground cover for Chrysanthemums, or other Autumn flowers.

Complete planting instructions are enclosed with each seed order.

SPECIAL PANSY OFFER

COLLECTION	½ pkt. Blumlisalp	}	Catalog
	½ pkt. Coronation Gold		
	½ pkt. Imp. Firebeacon		
	½ pkt. Mont Blanc		Value
	½ pkt. Ullswater		\$3.00
No. 1			
THE ABOVE FIVE		\$2.75	
FOR.....			

COLLECTION No. 2	½ pkt. Giant Swiss	}	Catalog
	½ pkt. Jumbo		Value
	½ pkt. Hybrid Blend		\$3.00
THE ABOVE THREE		\$2.75	
FOR.....			

HYBRID PANSIES

JUMBO. This earliest and largest of the hybrid pansies, is most unusual in its varied markings and wide range of beautiful colors. The enormous purples, maroons, yellows, lavenders, orchids, and exquisite pastels, together with the striking bronze-golds and the many burnished, two-toned shades, make this pansy indispensable for late winter and early spring blooms. Well grown blooms are four inches and more in diameter. We have observed that, in some localities the word "Jumbo" is used to designate any large pansy, whether it is Swiss or Hybrid. However, we use the word "JUMBO" as the name of a particular strain of large Hybrid Pansies. Pkt. (500 seeds) \$2.00; half pkt. (250 seeds) \$1.00.

CLARKE'S HYBRID BLEND. In addition to the color range of the Jumbo, described above, this mixture includes gorgeous shades of brilliant red and copper, and many ruffled pastels in delicate tones of peach, pink, apricot, lavender and rose. We originated this mixture especially for those who are interested in a complete range of unusual colors and large blooms. Pkt. (500 seeds) \$2.00; half pkt. (250 seeds) \$1.00.

CLARKE'S PASTEL HYBRIDS. These shades are apart from all others, almost ethereal in their dainty delicacy, rare color, and markings resembling butterflies. Many are ruffled, some almost like double petunias. While the colors are not fixed, pastel shades predominate. The color range includes—flesh pink, orchid, buff, peach, salmon, coral, rose, some tile tones, a few violet shades, many with a sheen and beautiful overlays. Pkt. (300 seeds) \$2.00; ½ pkt. (150 seeds) \$1.00. Save even the smallest seedling.

SEPARATE COLORS

The blooms of the four separate colors listed below are always a little smaller than the blossoms of either the mixed or the Hybrid types, but the mass planting of these separate colors, in either beds or borders, produces a garden effect which can be accomplished in no other way.

CORONATION GOLD is the largest and best pure yellow Swiss pansy and is definitely fragrant. It is a charming ground cover for blue Scillas or Hyacinths; for red or white Tulips; or for the many red or copper-toned Azaleas.

IMPROVED FIREBEACON. This is a coppery red Swiss pansy—the red of the wallflower rather than a purple red—and often has a definite touch of orange. It is very rich, and at the same time a most unique and striking shade. Is very effective when planted with yellow flowered bulbs, Wallflowers, Marigolds, yellow-bronze Chrysanthemums, or yellow-bronze Iris.

MONT BLANC. Floriferous, with large early blossoms. It is the finest, largest, white Swiss pansy. A most pleasing combination with magenta or red Azaleas, pink or red Tulips, or yellow Daffodils, blue Hyacinths, blue Iris, pink Zinnias, Delphinium.

ULLSWATER. A deep ultramarine blue Swiss pansy. Should be planted in acid soil to hold its true color. It is a stunning contrast when used with yellow or pink flowered bulbs.

Any one of the above four separate colors, pkt. (200 seeds) \$1.00; half pkt. (100 seeds) 50c.

BLUMLISALP ("Flower of the Alps"). A new Swiss pansy with the rosy tints of sunrise in the Alps, from palest pink to carmine rose. Throughout the season—Spring, Summer, Fall—visitors were especially interested in our planting of this variety. Plant with any white, blue or pink bulbs; white

MOON MOTH. A new hybrid, creamy white, with the fine characteristics of Pay Dirt. Early, large, sturdy, slightly ruffled blossoms having dark blue penciling. While this pansy is too recent to be definitely established, it shows promise of supplanting other white types. 150 seed \$1.00.

PAY DIRT. We consider this the finest yellow pansy on the market. It has heavy texture, delicate dark penciling, is ruffled and fragrant. One of the earliest and when well grown will produce flowers from 4 to 5 inches. ½ pkt. (250 seeds) \$1.00.

SWISS PANSIES

CLARKE'S GIANT SWISS. The blossoms are round in form, open faced, and usually have a definite central blotch. This Giant Swiss has some fine two-toned, edged blooms, and an unusually wide variation of clear brilliant colors, including pink and rose shades not always found in this type. The color range also includes cream, yellow, orange, henna, red, flame, carmine, fuchsia, purple, blue and a little white. Under proper cultivation the blooms in our plantings are from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, with good strong stems. While the plants have lush foliage, they are compact. We especially recommend these pansies for warmer sections. Pkt. (500 seeds) \$2.00; ½ pkt. (250 seeds) \$1.00.

CLARKE'S BLEND. A carefully considered, well balanced mixture, including both Swiss and Hybrid types, each separately grown by us, and so combined as to afford both early and late flowers of fine texture, with a much wider variety of shades than can be found in any one strain. This blend contains the brilliance of the Swiss and the pastels and beautiful bronze tones of the Hybrids. Pkt. (500 seeds) \$2.00, ½ pkt. (250 seeds) \$1.00.

or blue Iris; white, cream or pink Azaleas; Asters; white or cream Zinnias or Petunias. Pkt. (500 seeds) \$2.00; ½ pkt. (250 seeds) \$1.00.

SUGGESTED COLOR COMBINATIONS

To achieve the most effective plantings, either as ground cover, or in beds, put the lighter shades in a large group in the background, and accent with smaller, irregular groups of darker colors in the foreground. For the border, use rows of lighter shades, accented by a row or rows of darker colors in front.

The seedlings for mass planting are most economically obtained by growing your own.

- (1) Coronation Gold accented by Ullswater or Firebeacon.
- (2) Mont Blanc accented by Ullswater, Firebeacon or Blumlisalp.
- (3) Blumlisalp, accented by Ullswater.



Firebeacon

PRIMROSES

WHEN TO SOW PRIMULA SEED

Hardy primulas are among the most popular and best known perennials. Massed under flowering trees and shrubs; grouped in the border; naturalized in woodland, by stream or pool, or in the rock garden they present a gorgeous picture. Moreover, in moderate climates, by selecting varieties with different blooming seasons, it is possible to have primroses in flower the year around. Since the hundreds of varieties of primulas come from all over the world, it is also possible to choose types adapted to almost any climatic conditions. Such primulas as Sieboldii, which withstand the rigors of a Siberian winter, or Auriculas from the Alps, or Candelabras from the high elevations of China, should surely thrive in any of the colder sections of the United States. Asiatic primulas are becoming increasingly better known, and, as an addition to the Acaulis, the Polyanthus and the Auricula plantings, they provide a longer sequence of bloom.

In cool climates primrose seed can be sowed successfully at any time of the year, but we believe the best germination will result when it is planted either in late winter or early spring, before the season of frosts is over. If sowed during the heat of summer it is always advisable, after the first seedlings have been carefully removed, to leave the seed flats undisturbed, until cooler weather to give the planting a chance for secondary germination. This applies especially to both pastel and blue Polyanthus, Acaulis, and to all the Asiatics. The latter often will not germinate while the weather is too warm.

In warmer climates, best results will be obtained by planting the primrose seeds in the coolest part of the year.

Our primula seed is gathered from plants **ESPECIALLY SELECTED AND GROWN** for seed production. We offer only fresh seed, gathered at maturity, and properly cured to ensure good germination.

Complete planting instructions are enclosed with each seed order.

EUROPEAN PRIMULAS POLYANTHUS

This "many flowered" primula has beautiful, large flower clusters on tall stems. The ancestors of the modern Polyanthus are probably P. Acaulis and the Cowslip or the Oxlip of the European woodlands. The flowering trees and shrubs of the home garden offer the same environment in miniature. It is the best known primula and means "primrose" to most people.



Polyanthus Yellow, Copper, Rust Shades

COLOSSAL STRAIN. These primroses are grown to satisfy the American taste. Such advances in hybridization have taken place as to make this newer Polyanthus far superior to the older strain. The blossoms of these giants are early and unbelievably large. Under proper cultivation, the individual flowers can measure from 1½ to 2 inches or more. Well grown seedlings from this strain will produce larger blooms than will divisions. The massive flower umbels are carried on 10 to 12 in. stems, well above the lush green foliage. Individuals and growers not previously interested in primulas, have, after seeing our plantings and exhibits, become primula enthusiasts.

The color sequence is wide and varied, with many unusual shades. In addition to the usual clear colors—white, yellow, red, etc.—this strain contains many variations of tones and shades not always found in Polyanthus primroses: lovely soft pastels in pink, lavender, peach, salmon and rose, as well as gold, tile shades, burgundy, fuchsia, and violet.

While these are hardy outdoor primulas, they are magnificent when grown in pots under conditions where indoor culture or growing in lath houses is desired. The varied colors and attractive foliage make them valuable for combination pots and boxes, and they are excellent for corsages and small nosegays. Mixed colors only. Pkt. (200 seeds) \$1.00.

PASTEL SELECTIONS. These are gathered from selected plants, in pink, lavender, peach, apricot, salmon, rose, lilac, and two-toned shades, as well as new color breaks and unusual tones, many of which have been hand pollinated. These are primroses for the discriminating, for blue ribbon as well as garden effect. These seeds may be slower to germinate. Save even the smallest seedling. Mixed colors only. Pkt. \$2.00. Sold out till July, 1949.

BLUE SHADES. The color range—now practically free from magenta—is from forget-me-not blue through medium to sapphire and darkest blue. The blooms are almost as large as those of our mixed Polyanthus. Pkt. \$2.00.

Blue seed is from ten days to two weeks slower to germinate than the mixed. The Pastel shades and the Blue shades should be grown in shade in acid soil to preserve the colors.

ACAULIS

This is the low growing "bunch" type, having a profusion of flowers with each bloom on its own individual stem. It is early and is very effective when planted in "drifts" in a natural woodland setting, or when used in rockeries, or in borders. This primrose blooms about two weeks or more ahead of the Polyanthus, thus extending the flowering period of the primrose garden.

GIANT FLOWERED. This variety is a great improvement over the older forms, both as to size of flower and shades of color. When in full bloom, this luxuriant plant is a veritable mass of brilliance. Each tight, rose-like bud is on its own separate stem. These are especially suited for corsages and small nosegays. It can be effectively grown in pots in a cool greenhouse or in warmer localities, in a lath house. The colors are white, cream, yellow, various shades of pink, rose, lavender, blue, purple and red. The pink and blue shades germinate more slowly. Mixed colors only. Pkt. \$1.00.

BLUE ACAULIS. This rich medium blue acaulis has particularly fine form and texture, although not quite as large a bloom as the mixed, giant flowered. It is especially attractive because of its profuse blooming habit. Pkt. \$2.00. Sold out till July, 1949.



Colossal Polyanthus

POLYANTHUS FOR MASS DISPLAY

WHITE. Of colossal size, and unusually fine. Striking with a group of Blumlisalp, Ullswater or Coronation Gold Pansies. Pkt. \$1.25. Sold out till July, 1949.

RED SHADES. Large, dark velvety red to flame red. Combine these with Pay Dirt or Coronation Gold Pansies in the Spring border. Pkt. \$1.25.

YELLOW GOLD. A striking collection of the largest, choicest yellows, and the deepest golds of fine form and texture. Accent with Ullswater or Firebeacon Pansies. Pkt. \$1.25.

YELLOW, COPPER, RUST SHADES for a superb display and a fine sequence of brilliant tones that blend well. These tones withstand the heat and strong sunlight of warmer localities. Pkt. \$1.25.



Our Colossal Pastel Polyanthus



Acaulis

ASIATIC or ORIENTAL PRIMULAS

Since most of the ASIATICS come from the high elevations of India, China, Tibet and Siberia, they can be successfully grown in colder as well as more moderate climates. We offer only the Asiatics which, in our garden, have proved desirable and easy to grow. **We recommend late winter sowing of all Asiatic seed**, for, if the weather at planting time is too warm, any Asiatic seed may lie dormant in the seed flat until cooler weather.

CANDELABRA

This type is well suited to planting in lower locations in the rock garden, at the edges of stream and pools, or among shrubs. It has successive whorls of flowers on tall stems. Since its foliage dies in winter, avoid situations where a stagnant water condition exists during its dormant period, for this condition is likely to rot the crown. In a wet climate, leaves must be kept off the crown in winter. This type is easy to grow and is very effective for mass planting. It will add color to the shady garden.

BULLEYANA HYBRIDS. A summer flowering primula for the shady garden, having an excellent color range, from yellow, buff, apricot to burnt orange. The interesting terra cotta buds are followed by as many as 7 successive whorls of brilliant florets. Mixed only. Pkt. 50c.

ASTHORE HYBRIDS (BULLESIANA HYBRIDS), are similar to our Bulleyana Hybrids, but the umbels are carried on taller stems, and the blooms are a coppery rose. Pkt. 50c. Available August, 1949.

HELODOXA. A very fine, bright yellow candelabra. The flower stems grow to about 2 feet and the beautiful foliage is evergreen. It is at its best beside a stream. Pkt. 50c. Available August, 1949.

Primula Bulleyana



Primula
Denticulata

JAPONICA. A sturdy Oriental, ranging in color from white, pale pink through soft pink and rose-pink to cerise. Especially useful where a sequence of shades is desired. Pkt. 50c.

JAPONICA ETNA. A sturdy growing candelabra, with successive whorls of rose-red flowers on tall stems. Is most effective when naturalized among ferns in sun-dappled shade. Pkt. 50c.

PULVERULENTA. One of the choicest of the candelabras, with rose-pink whorls of flowers on farinose stems. This is the best variety for planting by pool or stream. Pkt. 50c.

PULVERULENTA, BARTLEY STRAIN. Lovely soft pink to watermelon-pink florets, some with rose-red eye, growing on milky stems, attractive foliage. Pkt. 50c.

DENTICULATA

An old favorite, originally brought from the Himalayas. Beautiful lavender, heliotrope-blue and white florets, close set, on stout stems. The flowers develop ahead of the grey-green serrated foliage. Mossy, grey rocks make a harmonious background for this vigorous primula. Either mixed colors or white. Pkt. 50c.

CHIONANTHA

This striking primula is a native of Northern Yunnan. The fragrant ivory flowers grow on 12 in. stems, covered with a golden meal. The strap-like leaves are light green. In our locality it blooms in early spring and again in the fall. It thrives in a cool, rich but gritty soil, and requires perfect drainage. Pkt. 50c.

ROSEA

A low-growing primrose with intense carmine flowers. It thrives in very rich soil, in lower parts of the rock garden, or at the edges of pools and streams. It is especially beautiful when planted with a background of Denticulata. Available July, 1949. Pkt. 50c.



SIEBOLDII

Handsome and delicate appearing, but very hardy, being a native of Central Siberia, as well as Japan. The lovely, soft, crumple foliage, and the fine fringed flowers on 10 to 15-inch stems, make beautiful flower arrangements, flourishes in cool, rich, light soil, light enough to permit its creeping habit. Since the foliage dies after the plant has bloomed, a summer mulch to hold the moisture, and a winter mulch to keep the ground mellow, will make unnecessary the early cultivation, which might destroy some of the new growth before it shows above the ground. Our seed is selected from pure white, shell pink, orchid, deep rose, and the bluish lavender varieties—Dora and Southern Cross. Mixed colors only, pkt. \$1.00.

We recommend that Asiatic seed be sowed in late winter or very early spring.

SIKKIMENSIS

We offer three additional Asiatics, members of the SIKKIMENSIS family, including some of the largest and showiest primulas. They should thrive when grown like Canadelabras.

SIKKIMENSIS, the type species of this group, has spatulate leaves and fully opened, yellow flowers on 12 in. stems. It blooms in late Spring. Pkt. 50c.

WALTONII, similar to Sikkimensis, has reddish-purple flowers, covered with white farina. Use to accent plantings of the yellow Sikkimensis. Pkt. 50c.

MICRODANTA VIOLACEA. An outstanding primula, because of its beautiful umbels of soft violet blooms, each with a distinctive white eye. A **must** for every primula enthusiast. Pkt. 75c.

The above three available August, 1949.

FLORINDAE. A moisture loving giant from Tibet, carrying enormous trusses of fragrant yellow blossoms on 3-foot stalks. Blooms during mid-summer. The heart-shaped foliage is most distinctive and effective garden material. Pkt. 50c.



Auricula

AURICULA

The **AURICULA** is almost as popular as the Polyanthus. It is an alpine plant requiring lime, some shade and good drainage. It is happiest in a moraine, but a rockery with a north exposure is very satisfactory. We suggest sharp sand and rock chips around the roots and crowns of the plant, when grown in the border. We have found a generous dressing of sand around—(but NOT over)—the plant, a helpful winter protection. It blooms from April till June and again in the fall. From neat rosettes of thick grey-green leaves, spring fleshy stems supporting large clusters of flowers. The colors include yellow, light brown, blue, henna, plum, purple, rose, pastel tones, and some brassy-green shades. The blossoms are particularly effective in small flower arrangements. Although it is a little slower to mature than the Acaulis or the Polyanthus, the Auricula is sturdy and lasting. In colder climates, Auriculas are excellent for potting in cool greenhouses, and in warmer sections they are good lath house subjects. The **AURICULA** is especially adapted to the colder Northern localities. Although the seed may be planted at any time, we recommend late winter or early spring for better germination, preferably exposing the newly sown seed flats to frosts for a few days and nights. Large flowered strain, mixed colors only. Pkt. (300 seeds) \$1.00.

Primula
Sieboldii



GENERAL PRIMULA CULTURE

Three fundamentals for the successful growing of all Primroses are: (1) Sufficient **drainage**; (2) Partial **shade**; (3) Plenty of **water** during the blooming season. The soil should be deeply dug and enriched with barnyard manure, raw bone meal, or a balanced commercial fertilizer. **Divide** Acaulis and Polyanthus every two years, otherwise the blooms tend to become smaller. After plants have finished blooming, or in early Fall while the ground is still warm, they should be dug, the soil washed off the roots, and the plant segments broken apart. Trim both tops and roots and replant the divisions, being careful to water and shade them until new growth has become established. After the flowering period is over and the plant has become dormant, clip the foliage of Acaulis, Polyanthus and the Candelabras about 2½ inches above the crown. The Primroses described in this catalogue are hardy and need protection only in SUB-FREEZING weather, when the local practices used for perennials may be safely followed. In localities where early snow blankets the plants, they rarely need further protection. In dry climates, mulch with peat, straw, or hardwood sawdust, or sprinkle them to encase them in ice. In mild, damp climates, evergreen boughs are the best covering, for they afford air drainage and lessen the danger of rot. In wet climates do not allow a soggy blanket of leaves to collect on the Primroses.

Primroses are unusually vigorous and healthy and the few garden ills worth mentioning in their connection, are more likely to affect plants weakened from the lack of proper care. The strawberry weevil, described as the "white grub of the May beetle", usually attacks only older plants which have been left in the same location for two or more years. Its presence is indicated by yellow leaves, and, in extreme cases, by wilted foliage and blooms. In small gardens the Primroses may be dug, the weevils washed off the roots, and the plant reset in a new location. As a preventive for the beetle, from mid-May through the Summer, use a poison bait which may be obtained at any seed store. This bait will also help in solving the slug and snail problem. Red Spider, a well known mite, sometime attacks the under side of the leaves during hot, dry weather. It is effectively controlled by washing off the tiny webs with a strong stream of water, or various new sprays. During abnormally wet weather, black spots on leaves may occur. Apparently these spots do not injure the plant materially, but merely detract from its appearance. These usually disappear with the advent of warm, sunny weather. Controlled by any fungicide dust containing copper.

PLEASE NOTE

Our seed plantings are carefully cultivated and fertilized, and are thoroughly "rogued" to eliminate plants not true to type. Our seed is properly cured and is stored at the correct temperature to preserve its viability. **We grow all of our pansy and primula seed in our own gardens, and,**

from seedling plants to recleaned seed, our products never leave our possession until we send them to you. Our **seed is laboratory tested**, and these tests show excellent germination. In addition we recheck not only by our own sowings, but also through reports from our customers.



CHRISTMAS ROSE



HELLEBORUS NIGER. These snow white blossoms with their beautiful, shiny green foliage are winter blooming, and make exquisite flower arrangements for holiday use. We offer seeds from the finest types available. Pkt. \$1.00. Sold out till June, 1949.



HARDY CYCLAMEN

NEAPOLITANUM. Spring and Fall blossoms in white, pink, and rose shades make this a flower gem needed to complete your garden. The beautiful marbled, heart-shaped foliage holds a flower reaching 4 inches high. Especially fine when planted in a well-drained spot with partial shade. Since it is very slow to germinate, sow seed during the period of frosts, not over ¼ inch deep, and 1 inch apart. In transplanting, the little corms should barely be covered. Never allow them to dry out. We recommend a light summer mulch to conserve moisture, and a winter mulch to keep heavy rains from packing the soil. Mixed only. Pkt. \$1.00.

GUARANTY. All seed is guaranteed true to description, but is not guaranteed for the results of the growing, over which we have no control. Liability under this guarantee is limited to the price of the seed purchased.

TERMS. Remittance with order please. **No C.O.D. orders accepted.** All prices shown on this list are net. All seed shipped postpaid.

LOCATION. Drive south from Portland on Southeast 82nd Avenue, three miles beyond the city limits, to Lawnfield Road ("Primrose and Pansy" Sign.)

JOIN THE AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY

Mrs. Earl A. Marshall

1172 S. E. 55th Avenue, Portland 15, Oregon

THE CLARKES

HERBERT F.
LAWNFIELD ROAD

MARGUERITE R.
PHONE: MILW. 2-5607

CLACKAMAS, OREGON